THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, AND THEN GO AHEAD.—*Davy Crocket.*

VOL. I. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866. NUMBER 1.

THE

RUTHERFORD STAR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY

J. B. CARPENTER & R. W. LOGAN

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

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POETICAL.

[From the New Orleans Sunday Times.]

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE

BY PEARL RIVERS.

Tread lightly—'tis a soldier's grave,
A lonely, mossy mound—
And yet, to hearts like mine and thine
It should be holy ground.

Speak softly—let no careless laugh,
No idle thoughtless jest,
Escape your lips, where sweetly sleeps
The hero in his rest.

For him no reville shall beat,
When morning beams shall come;
For him, at night, no tattoo rolls
Its thunder from the drum.

No costly marble marks the place
Recording deeds of fame,
But rudely on that bending tree
Is carved the soldier's name.

A name—not dear to us—but ah!
There may be lips that breathe
That name as sacredly and low
As vesper prayers at eve.

There may be brows that wear for him
The mourning cypress vine;
And hearts that make this lonely grave
A holy pilgrim shrine.

There may be eyes that joyed to gaze
With love into his own,
Now keeping midnight vigils long
With silent grief alone.

There may be hands now clasped in prayer
This soldier's hand has pressed
And cheeks washed pale by sorrow's tears,
His own cold cheek caressed.

Tread lightly—for a man bequeathed,
Ere laid beneath this sod,
His ashes to his native land,
His gallant soul to God!

THE PRINTER'S STORY.—We 1ce saw a young man gazing at the *ry heavens, with a † in 1 ☞ and a ~~ of pistols in the o'her. We Ndeavored 2 attract his at10:ion by .ing 2 a ¶ in a newspaper which we held in our ☞, relating 2 a young man in that § of the country, who had left home in a st8 of D rangment. He dropped the † and pistols from his ☞, with the !: "It is I of whom U read. I left my home be4 my friends knew of my design. I s0 the ☞ of a girl who refused to lis10 2 me, but smiled on another. I ——ed from the house, uttering a wild! 2 the ?? of my friends, came here with this † and ~~ of pistols 2 put a . 2 my xis10ce. My case is un‖ed 1n this §."

Blessed is the bald-headed man, for his wife cannot pull his hair.

RISKS OF GREAT EATERS.

Great eaters never live long. A voracious appetite, so far from being a sign of health, is a certain indication of disease. Some dispeptics are always hungry, and feel best when they are eating, but as soon as they have finished eating they endure torments so distressing in their nature as to make the unhappy victim wish for death. The appetite of health is that which inclines moderately to eat, when eating time comes, and which, when satisfied, leaves no unpleasant reminders. Multitudes measure their health by the amount they can eat; and of any ten persons, nine are gratified at an increase of weight; when, in reality, any excess of fatness is, in proportion, decisive proof of disease; showing that the absorbents of the system are too week to discharge their duty; and the tendency to fatness, to obesity, increase until existence is a burden, and sudden death closes the history.

Particular inquiry will almost unvaryingly elicit the fact that fat persons, however rubicund and jolly, are never well, and yet they are envied. While great eaters never live to an old age, and are never for a single day without some 'symptom," some feeling sufficiently disagreeable to attract the mind's attention unpleasantly, small eaters, those who eat regularly of plain food, usually have no 'spare flesh,' are wiry and enduring and live to an active old age. Remarkable exemplifications of these statements are found in the lives of centanarians of a past age. Galen one of the most distinguished among the ancients, lived very sparingly after the age of twenty-eight, and died in his hundred and fortieth year. Ketigern, who never tasted spirits or wine, and worked hard all his life, reached a hundred and eighty-five years.

Jenkins, a poor Yorkshire fisherman, who lived on the coarsest diet, was one hundred and sixty-nine years old when he died. Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three; his diet being milk, whey, small beer and coarse bread. The favorite diet of Henry Francisco, who lived to one hundred and forty, was tea, bread, butter, and baked apples. Ephriam Pratt, of Shutesbury, Mass., who died aged one hundred and seventeen, lived chiefly on milk, and even that in small quantities; his son Michael by similar means, lived to be one hundred and three years of age. Father Cull, a Methodist clergyman, died last year at the age of one hundred and five, the main diet of his life having been salted swine's flesh (bacon) and bread of Indian meal. From these statements, nine general readers out of ten will jump to the conclusion that milk is healthy, as are baked apples and bacon;

These conclusions do not legitimately follow. The only inference that can safely be drawn is from the only fact running through all these cases—that plain food and a life of steady labor tend to a great age. As to the healthfulness and life-protracting qualities of any article of diet named, nothing can be inferred, for no two of the men lived on the same kind of food; all that can be rationally and safely said is either that they lived so long in spite of the quality of the food they ate, or that their instincts called for a particular kind of food, and the gratification of that instinct, instead of its perversion, with a life of steady labor, directly caused healthfulness and great length of days. We must not expect to live by doing any one thing which an old man did, and omit all others; but by doing all he did, and that is, work steadily, as well as eat mainly a particular dish.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Why is a foolish young lady like a careful housewife? Because her "waist" is as little as she can make it.

Take your cat upon a sea voyage if you want sea-mews around you.

[CIRCULAR NO. 43.]

In Relation to Stamping Instruments issued without Stamps, or Insufficiently Stamped.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, March 16th 1866.

The first Internal Revenue Act took effect, so far as related to stamp duties, October 1st, 1862. Instruments executed and delivered prior to that date, though they may be recorded afterwards, are not chargeable with stamp duties.

If any instrument subject to stamp duty was issued after October 1st, 1862, and prior to August 1st, 1864, unstamped, or unsufficiently stamped, the appropriate stamp may be affixed in the presence of the Court, Register, or Recorder, as provided by action 163 of the act of June 30, 1864.

Any instrument issued since August 1, 1864, unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, may be stamped by the Collector upon payment for the proper stamp, and a penalty of fifty dollars, and where the amount of the stamp duty exceeds fifty dollars, on payment also of interest on said duty at the rate of six per cent from the day on which the stamp should have been affixed.

If the instrument is presented to the Collector within twelve calender months from its issue, the Collector is authorized to remit the penalty, provided it shall appear to his satisfaction that the omission to stamp it was by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessity' and without willful design to evade or delay the payment of stamp duty.

If the instrument is not presented within twelve calendar months, the penalty and interest must be paid to the Collecter before he can render it valid by affixing the appropriate stamp, without regard to the cause of the omission to stamp it at the time of its issue. The Commissioner has no power to remit this penalty.

Deputy Collectors, unless acting Collectors under sec' 39, have no authority to affix stamps or remit penalties under section 158.

The stamp to be affixed to any instrument is that required by law existing at the time when the instrument was made, signed, and issued.

When an instrument is properly stamped under either of said sections the stamping relates back to the time when the instrument was issued, and renders it from the beginning as valid to all intents and purposes as if it had been duly stamped when made, signed, and issued.

The whole amount of penalties piad to Collectors for validating unstamped instruments should be returned on Form 58 with other unassessed penalties, and the money deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States with other collections.

E. A. ROLLINS, *Commissioner.*

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Joseph Crele, who was probably the oldest man in the world, died in Caledonia, a little town of Wisconsin, on the 27th of January last, at the age of one hundred and forty-one years.

A poor Irishman who applied for license to sell ardent spirits in one of the provincial towns of England, being questioned by the board of Excise men to a moral fitness for the trust, replied,' Och, an it's there ye are sure an it's not much of a character a man needs to sell whiskey!"

When was beef the highest? when the cow jumped over the moon. (Old but good)

☞ If you want to get yourself into a box go to the theatre.

THE TAX BILL.—Somebody proposes the following new amendment to the Tax Bill:

For kissing a pretty girl, one dollar.

For kissing a very homely one, two dollars, the extra amount being added, probably for the man's folly.

For ladies kissing one another, two dollars. The tax is placed at this rate in order to break up the custom altogether, it being regarded by our M. C's as a piece of unexcusable absurdity.

For every flirtation, ten cents.

For courting in the kitchen, twenty-five cents.

Courting in the sitting room, fifty cents.

Courting in the parlor, one dollar.

Courting in a romantic place, five dollars, and fifty cents for each offence thereafter.

Seeing a lady home from church, twenty-five cents for each offence.

Seeing a lady home from the Dime Society, five cents, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of disabled army chaplains.

For a lady who paints, fifty cents.

For wearing a low necked dress one dollar.

For each curl on a lady's head, above ten, five cents.

For any unfair device for entrapping young men into matrimony, five dollars.

For wearing hoops larger than eight feet in circumference, eight cents for each hoop.

Old bachelors over thirty are taxed ten dollars, over forty, fifty dollars, over fifty, sixty dollars and sentenced to banishment in Utah.

Each pretty lady to be taxed from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars, she to fix the estimate of her own beauty. It is thought that a very large amount will be realized from this provision.

Each boy baby fifty cents

Each girl baby ten cents.

Families having more than eight babies are not to be taxed, and for twins, a premium of forty dollars will be paid out of the fund actuating from the tax on old bachelors.

Each Sunday loafer on the street corners or about church doors, to be taxed at his full value, which is about two cents.

A cotemporary says: „There is a man in our county who always pays for his paper in advance. He never had a sick day in his life never had corns or toothache the frost never kills his corn or beans his babies never cry in the night, and his wife never scolds"

"Ma, has your tongue got legs?"

"Got what, child?

"Got legs, ma?

"Certainly not; but why do you ask that silly question?"

"O, nothing; only I heard pa say your tongue was running from morning till night, and I was wondering how it could run without legs that's all, ma."

A REMARKABLE ELOPEMENT.—One of the most remarkable cases of elopement that has come under our observation in a long while has just transpired in the village of Groesbackville, adjoining the lower part of the city. A man named George Rosenbeck, aged eighty-five, ran off with a German woman aged seventy-five. Both are married and have large families.—What could possibly incite this pair to such step is indeed a mystery. But such is life.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

Putting a ring in a pig's nose is striking at the root of the thing.

Did ever two perfect souls in perfect bodies belong perfectly to each other?

A confirmed tippler was bothered how to honor his birth day. A brilliant idea struck him. He kept sober.

TO KEEP HAMS. Mr. Brooks, of Tioga county, gives in the *Rural New Yorker*, a method of keeping hams which has never failed with him. He has tried them in salt, in grains, in pounded charcoal, in dry ashes and sewed up in cloth and whitewashed, but they would either mould or suffer injure from flies or some other way. He then made sacks for them of a yard square of good sheeting, putting them up before infected by flies, one in a sack. Sweet hay is cut up about one inch long, and put in the sacks, around the hams, keeping them from the bag. They are then tied up and hung in the smoke-house, or some cool, dry place; the hay and bag, will keep away the flies, and allow the escape of moisture, so that they will not mould. If well cured and throughly smoked, one may depend on having good hams as long as they last.

The Empress Eugene and an Artist's Widow.—A poor artist died the other day in Parrs. A few sketches, some water-color drawings, an unfinished picture, were the sole provision left for his widow and children. Susse's, the well known artist's shop on the Place de la Bource, had often been his resource for the sale of his pictures. Thither the widow repaired. She showed the contents of a portfolio. Susse, says a correspondent, suggested a private sale, as likely to be more remunerative than the chance his window offered of attracting attention and advised application to be made to the families in which the deceased artist had given lessons. „I possess several letters, replied the widow' "from those my late husband instructed, among others a note from a spanish countess on her quitting Paris, in which the youthful writer promises at any time, when her master required assistence, to do all for him that lay in her power."

"Where is the young Countess?"

"In Paris, but she is now married."

"If I dared," added she, as she handed Susse a note, the folds of which were almost worm through, and which bore unmistakable traces of haveing been often read. Susse glanced at the few lines that it contained, and asked the widow to trust it to him for a few days. The Empress, on recognizing her own writing, gave orders that a liberal pension should be granted to the widow and children of the teacher under whom she had studied as Countess de Tebe.

☞ Two lawyers one day in riding the road, came up with a clergyman. Says one of them to his fellow traveler:

'We'll crack a joke on the priest.'

Pleased with the idea of the sport, they rode up, one on either side. After mutual salutations one of them says:

"How happens it, daddy, that gentlemen of your cloth make such egregious blunders in the pulpit? I heard one not long since, when he wished to say 'Og, King of Bashan,' say Hog, King of Bacon.'"

"Oh," replied the divine, "we are men of like infirmities with the rest of our fellow creatures.

I lately, when I should have said the devil was the father of liars—said the devil was the father of lawyers."

"Ah!" replied the other, "which are you, a knave or a fool?"

"I believe, gentlemen," he replied, "I am between both."

Mrs. Partington is about putting up a new residence. She says:—'My new house, now 'direction,' is to be sublimated and, splendiferous.'—There is to be a 'Porto Rico, in front a 'Pizarro' in the 'rear' and a 'lemonade, all round it. The water is to come in at the side of the house in an 'anecdote' and the lawn is to be 'degraded' and some large trees are to be 'supplanted' in the 'critic' in the rear.

"We hear ducks," as foxes said at the fowl-house door. "I'm the last child," as the youngster of the family said. "I'm dressed to kill, as the butcher said in the slaughter house.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights Bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress over the President's Veto.

Sec. 1. That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, except Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary service, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all the laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as are enjoyed by white citizens; and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other; any law, statue, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant or any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right recured or protected by this act, or punishment, pains and penalties on account of such persons having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by the reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also currently with the civil courts of the United States, of all causes civil or criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunal of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person for any cause whatsoever criminal, or any other person, any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses or wrong done or committed by value or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases approved March 3, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object are beficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against the law, the common law as modified and charged by the constitution and statutes of the States wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States shall be extended, and govern the said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

Sec. 4. That the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with power of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such of the United States or Territorial courts as by this act have cognizance of the offence; and with a view to affording a reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law without distinction to race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States from time to time to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

Sec. 5. That said commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally, and collectively in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provison, of this act, on examination discharge, admit to bail, or commit them for trial as the facts may warrant.

Sec. 6. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law, to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act when to them directed, and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrants or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall on conviction thereof be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence; and the better to enable the said commisioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, one or more suitable person, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the person so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or a *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to ensure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution which prohibits slavery in conformity with the provisions of this act: and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are used.

Sec. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, for arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such person from the custoday of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully aiisting, as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested or aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from custody of the officer or other persons, legally authorized, as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whom a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall for either of said offences be subject to a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

Sec. 8. That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars, in full of his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrests and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act, he shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner, as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them—such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody and providing food and lodgings during his detention and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees may be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the court of justice within the proper district or county, as near as practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the district Judge within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

Sec. 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal and District Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every Judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be recovered by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

Sec. 10. That it shall be lawful for the Preisdent of the United States, of such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Sec. 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE WAY TO SELECT FLOUR.—An exchange says:

In selecting flour, first look to the color. if it white, with a yellowish, straw-colored dont, buy it. If it is white, with a blueish cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it.—Second, examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between your fingers—if it works soft and sticky it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dried flour against a smooth surface, if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour tightly in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. It is safe to but flour that will stand all these tests. These modes are given by all old flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody—the staff of life.

A FAIR FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF ALABHMA. The ladies of Alabama propose to hold a fair, to open on or about the 1st of May, at Eufaula, Ala., for the relief of the widows and orphans of that State. We will not go into details, but suffice it to say that we have read and heard the most sorrowful accounts of the great destitution existing in that State. Thousands are suffering and dying from want. A committee composed of Mrs. Gov. Shorter, Mrs. Col. Hawkins and Mrs. Louise Reed are now making an appeal to the benevolent of our city for some aid.—We speak for them kind attention. They have made arrangements with Messrs. Kelley and Marsh, No. 333 Canal street, who will receive all packages of goods donated, and see that they are forwarded to their destination. Almost anything will be thankfully received.

SMALL-POX IN THE SOUTH.—The Charleston *Courier*, on the authority of of a gentleman who has been recently making a tour throughout the sothern States, says:

It is hardly possible to imagine the extent to which the small-pox prevails throughout the section. All large cities are more or less infected. In some places the freedmen only are the victims, while in others the white population are among the sufferers. Little attention is paid to discretion in medical treatment. Those who have the disease walk through the streets in the most indifferent and unconcerned manner. No one bids them remain within doors. In two or three places through which he passed one house in every three had the red symbol displayed. Charleston, we all know, is grievously afflicted with small pox.

SUICIDE.—Samuel Lunsford, a lad about fourteen years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself last Saturday. He was an orphan, and living with female relative about four miles from Newark, Ohio. He was found in the barn with a strap around his neck, one end of it being thrown over a rafter. His feet were on the ground and his head resting on one knee, and when the body was discovered it was not yet cold. He had been reading considerable and thinking on religion, and thought a great deal about his deceased mother, which is supposed to have caused depression of mind that led to the fatal result.—*Ex.*

☞ A hungry Irishman not long since in London, mistaking a barber shop for an eating house, bolted in and begged to be served. The barber, supposing from the length of his beard that he wished to be shaved, knocked up a basin of sude, and placing it before him, with a wash ball in it, went to get the razor. Pat, without waiting for grace, supped up the suds and swallowed the wash ball; and on the barber's returning with the razor, cooly observed: "There is no occasion for a knife honey; your soup is very good, but your turnip was not quite boiled enongh.", So paying his money, he bade the astonished barber adieu.

FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.—A fire occurred in Charlotte last week, by which the smoke house and kitchen on the premises of Messrs. Gleason and Wintfield were destroyed. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Ex*

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER, ROB'T W. LOGAN, } Editors.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

SALUTORY.

Most humbly do we bow! The people having been deprived since 1861, of the advantages attending the publication of a newspaper in this place, we, therefore believing it to be to the interest of the county, to have a news journal among them, have undertaken the work, with the determination to exert all our energies, for the good of the community.

We have sent our PROSPECTUS to a number of the good citizens of this, and adjoining counties, and tho' we have heard, directly, from but few, yet we learn our friends are working industriously for the establishment of our paper.

Our people can not fail to see the benefits accruing from the publication of a journal in this place, and trusting in their appreciatiou of our work, we will issue our sheet without waiting for special intelligence from our Prospectus. Our paper is small, our type limited and, somewhat injured; these deficiencies, it is our intention to supply, provided, we can get a sufficient number of subscribers to justify the expense.

It is our desire to enlarge, and improve, our paper so that it may meet the most extravagant expectations of our friends, and patrons.

It is our earnest wish, to make the "STAR", an interesting family journal; one which the tired farmer may refresh, and improve himself with, in the quiet summers eve, when the weary work is o'er; one that our political friends may read and enjoy, as a journal that protects, to to the best of its ability, the Constitution and the Union.

We shall moreover try to make the STAR a welcome visitor in the homes of our lady friends.

We are proud to believe that the mines of literature are as rich in North Carolina, as in any other state in the Union, tho', like a truly modest lady, her merits are only discovered in cases of emergency.

During the late rebellion, when shut in from the literary world North Carolina discovered, no mean amout of talent among her sons and daughters; now we believe old Rutherford need not blush at her share, nay we think she may stand beside any of her sister counties, and in front of many of them. We will retain a corner for light leterature,—we have already the promise of several literary corespondents, who will no doubt entertain very pleasantly our lady friends. In our third number we will commence a story entitled, "LELIA LOVE" by Kittie of Wildwood. The story is well written and quite interesting—all wishing to see the whole story, had best subscribe imediately. This will be followed by others equally good.

We are known personly and politicaly by a majority of the people in the community, hence no comments are necessary to acquaint them with us. As seen in our Prospectus we are *true Conservatives*, in favor neither of the *Fire-eaters* or the *Radicals*, but for the general good of the country as a whole; for principle, not men, for the Constitution, and the Union, and all constitutional laws.

The interest of our County shall be first, next our native State, then the Constitution and the Union.

Most thankful to the good people for past favors, we will endeavor, "so far as in us lieth" to requite their kindness in such manner, that in the future, none wil have cause to desert us.

THE CONVENTION.—In the Tri-Weekly Standard of the 7th ult., in speaking of the Convention, it says, that body is to reassemble on the third thursday in May. Our attention was called to the above by a member of the Convention, and for the benefit of all concerned, we publish below the resolution fixing the time for the reassembliug of the Convention, which it will be seen is on the fourth thursday in May:

RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO A RECESS OF THE CONVENTION.—*Resolved*, That when this Convention adjourned, except from day to day, it adjourn to meet on the 4th. Thursday in May, 1866, or sooner, upon the call of the Governor, and if any vacancy shall occur in the meantime, writs of election to fill the same shall be issued by the Governor of the State.

Ratified in Convention, this 17th day of October 1866.

EDWIN G. READ, President
Jas. H. Moore, *Sec. of the Convention.*
R. C. Badger, *Assistant Secretary.*

We publish in an other column the Civil Rights Bill as it passed the Congress over the President's Veto: Many of our readers are unacqnainted with the provisions of this bill, and many of them are under the impression that it gives the negro equal rights with the white man, this, as may be seen by a careful reading of the bill, is a mistake, it only gives them equal rights to protect person and property, to sue and be sued, to buy and sell property, to heir and hold property, &c;, &c.

See L. P. Erwin's Advertisement in an other column, here is a chance to get rid of your surplus Rags, Feathers, Beeswax and Bacon. L. P. will no doubt give you a bargain.

☞ F. D. Wood, Silversmith see his advertisement, just married and of course, always at home. Persons wishing work done in his line will do well to give him a call

SENSIBLE TALK.

We make the following excerpt, from an editorial in the *Standard* of the 19th ult.. We meet it with a hearty approval, and, recomend it to the due consideration of our readers

We hear a great deal said about "adapting ourselves to the situation" of being "hopeful as to the future" of the "bright prospects of the South hereafter," &c. &c. Now, all this would do very well, if comeing from the men who foresaw our troubles, and who warned the Southern people of the madness of their course. But coming from those who counciled any and all sacrifices of life and treasure, rather than submit to the dishoner of living under Yankee domination, it is in disgusting taste, to say the least of it—it is inconsistency—it is cant. The meaning of such language is, that the future prosperity of the South consists in honoring and promoting themselves, just as a few years since they thought the honor of the South could only be maintained by following their lead and advice.

The Southern people might as well make up their minds to a realization of their true condition. If they continue to allow themselves to be led, controled, and directed, by those who led and cajoled them into the horrors of four years bloody war, they cannot expect to recieve the confidenc of conservative men either North or South. The plotters and authors of disunion must rely on nothing else than to retire from public view, and go into obscurity. Their country's good requires it. The men who were denounced and ostracised for four years, because they would not countenance the wild crusade of disunion, have a right to expect their reward. Public opinion has declared they were right then. They are the true representative men of the reaction in the popular judgment of the popular feeling.—The position of the South is a false and inconsistent one—one utterly unintelligible to the conservitive men of the North—as long as they profess to have discovered the folly and madness of their course in 1860—'61, and yet select as their representative men those who were mainly instrumental in leading them into error. Peace, quiet, content, and satisfaction are not to be expected to prevail with the true conservative men of the South, as long as they see honors, rewards, and high station conferred on the very men who denounced and abused them for their opposition to secession and disunion.

POST OFFICE.—We take the following extract from the editorial columns of the Raleigh Standard of a late date. We advise the people of this county to send up names and have postmasters appointed immediately.

We understand that hereafter packages containing letters and papers, heretofore delivered by route agents and mail carries at the old postoffices, where there were no legally authorized postmasters, will not be delivered any longer. The law must be enforced, and hereafter no mail matter will be delivered at or for postoffices where there is not a postmater or postmistress legally appointed.

We trust the people in all parts of the State will at once go to work and have postmasters and postmistresses appointed who can take the oath.

Works of charity and humanity towards Confederate soldiers or their families will not prevent a person from taking the oath. Let the names of persons be sent to M. A. Jobe, Special Agent, Raleigh, who will forward them to the department and have them appointed.

Letter from Judge Underwood.—

United States District Court,
ALEXANDRIA, VA, April 14, 1866

Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of this morning I observe a very incorrect and perverted report of one of my recent opinions in a *habeas corpus* case.

In that opinion I did not express a doubt of the legality of the late peace proclamation, nor was its legality of the late peace proclamation, nor was its legality called in question by any one connecteb with the case; nor did I express the opinion that the writ of *habeas corpus* could not be executed in one State while the rebellion was not suppressed in another, but the very contrary opinion.

My opinion simply was, that the late peace proclamation did not pretend to revoke the previous proclamation of President Lincoln suspending in certain cases the writ in the States lately in insurrection, and I stated, that the peace proclamation did not include Texas, and that it had not and was not intended to have so broad and general an application as the petitioner supposed, and therefore refused to grant his prayer.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,

STUDY OF SELF.—Above all subjects study thine own self. For no knowledge that terminates in curiosity or speculation is comparable to that which is of use; and of all useful knowledge, that is most so, which consists in the due care and just notions of ourselves. This study is a debt which every one owes himself. Let us not then be so lavish, so unjust, as not to pay this debt: be spending some time at least, if we cannot all, or most of our time and care, upon that which has the most indefeasible claim to it. Govern your passions, manage your actions with prudence, and where false steps have been made, correct them for the future. Let nothing be allowed to grow headstrong and disorderly; but bring all under discipline. Set all your faults before your eyes, and pass sentence upon yourself, with the same severity as you would do upon another, for whom no partiality hath biased your judgement.—*Bernard.*

HOW TO DISPOSE OF MUTILATED *Currency.*—Agreat many persons are at a loss so know how to dispose of ragged and mutilated currency that accumulates on their hands. It is the easiest thing in the world, and without any expense. When you get three dollars worth on hand, put it in a small package, pin a paper band around it with your name, post office address and amount; then put it in an envelope and address it to the "Treasury of the United States, D. C." In a few days you will receive new currency in return. It goes and returns free of postage.

"Keep cool," as the bull-frog said to the toad. "Keep dark," as the robber said to the moon. "Keep still," as the debtor said to his brother borrower. "Look out," as the rat in the hole said to her young one. "Shut up," as the lobster said to the oyster. "Button up," as the tailor said to the youngster. "Hold your jaw,' as the dentist said to the man whose tooth he was about to extract. „Go a(h) head!" as the rhymer said when spurring his brains. "We hear enough,' as the culprit said to the Judge, on hearing a part of his sentence.

We clip the following bold outrage from the Norfolk Day-Book of April, 18th.

Outrage.—A few days ago, a negro man at Deep Creek made his appearance at the store of Mr. Carr, in a state of intoxication. He soon became very impudent abusive in his language, and on being ordered out of the store by Mr. James Carr, the son of the proprietor, he cursed and swore beyond measure. Mr. James Carr caught up a bar of iron with which to strike him, but the negro jerked it out of his hand, when Mr Carr took the door-bar and knocked him down.

Logan Hurst, Esq, the Delegate for the county and a magistrate, rode up about this time, and said he would issue a warrant for the arrest of the negro, if it could be served. Notwithstanding the fact that the negro was accompanied by a large crowd of friends, some gentlemen present offered to act, when the warrant was issued, and the negro taken into custody. His friends at once left in search of reinforcements, and soon returned with a large crowd, and threatened, if the negro was not turned loose, they would burn every house and building on Deep Creek. Prudence suggested his being released, which was done; but the gentlemen present, determined not to be outdone in this way, soon beat up the surrounding country for recruits, returned to Deep Creek, and recaptured the negro.

He was brought to Norfolk and taken before Capt. Johnson, of the Freed mens Bureau, who said he had no jurisdiction in the case, and he must be tried by the Civil Courts. He is now in jail in Portsmouth, and we hope will soon have a hearing. When threatened at Deep Creek with Civil Law, this negro cursed the Courts and all belonging to them. The sooner all the negroes find out that they are amenable to Civil Law, the better it will be for all parties concerned.

A FACT SETTLED.—The Loan Bill which has passed the two Houses of Congress, settles the fact that there is to be no great or rapid reduction of the present "greenback" circulation. Not more than ten millions of dollars are to be retired within six months from this time, or more than four millions in any month thereafter.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

Latest News.

BATTLE IN MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Dispatches dated March 24, have been received to day from Mazatlan. The French army, 1,100 strong, reinforced from Tepis, attacked General Carono at Rubi, three miles from Mazatlan. After a severe battle the Frenchmen were entirely defeated, with a loss of 700 killed and wounded, and 350 were scattered, and the rest returned to Mazatlan. All the streets in Mazatlan were barricaded, and there was little doubt but what the Republicans will soon occupy that place.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, CANADA, April 20.—The Fenian prisoners at Cornwall were remanded until Wednesday next, the government awaiting important evidence.

A special despatch to the *Globe*, from Eastport, Me., says General Meade announces his determintion to line the coast with fifty thousand men if necessary, to prevent Fenian mischief.

The meeting of Parliament has been postponed until June.

IMMENSE REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The receipts from customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources, for the present fiscal year, will be over five hundred millions of dollars, or nearly one hundred and seventy-one millions and a half more than those of the previous year.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Passengers who left San Francisco on the 20th ultimo, give further particulars of the collision between the Liberals and the French, at Mazatlan. The French troops marched out of the city to give the Liberals battle.

The fighting was very severe, no prisoners being taken on either side. The officer in command of the French was killed.

The last advices from the seat of war state that reinforcements were en route for the French at Mazatlan. The Military situation at Acapulco remained unchanged.

The U. S. gunboat *Saranac* was lying in the harbor on the 6th inst.

☞ A negro man, who gives his name as Hill, was arrested by the military authorities and brought to the city this morning on suspicion of having murdered a child, about two year old, by choking. The worst part of the story is, that he is thought to have been the father of the boy. Hill lived in the Northern part of this county, about 17 miles from the city, and has been turned over to the civil authorities. *Progress.*

—The confederate dead around Franklin, Tennessee, are being removed to a beautiful lot near the town, given by Mr. John McGavoc for the purpose. It is to be adorned with shrubs and evergreens.

Job Work

EXECUTED

WITH

Neatness and Despatch.

AT THE

STAR OFFICE.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

On Hand,

OR

Printed to Order.

AT THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

PRICES

MODERATE,

TO SUIT THE TIMES

WANTED,

500 lbs Beeswax,

5000 lbs Rags,

500 lbs Feathers,

5000 lbs Bacon

At the Cheap CASH STORE,

L. P. ERWIN.

May 2.-66.-tf.

CHARLOTTE PRICES CURRENT.

Cotton.—18a19, gold.
" 24a25, currency.
Corn.—$1 45 per bushel.
Flour.—$14a15 per barrel.
Wheat—$1 75a2 00 per bu.
Oats—1 00 per bushel,
Peas—1 40a1 50 per bushel.
Tobacco—75a80c per pound.
Coin—Gold 25c premium.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at this place, May 1st. 1866.

A

Anderson John
Anderson, Miss. Margaret 2,

B

Bailey, A. C. — Beekler, Augustus
Bennie Phillip — Blanton, David G.
Bolens, Berry — Bostic, W. H.
Bradley, Mrs. Nancy — Broyles, J. McB,
Bradley, Mrs Amanda — Burge, Wm. P.
Burgis J. C,

C

Cantrell, Henry — Carson, Mariah C.
Carson, Miss Louisa — Chase, Chester
Cochran, James R. — Colclough, Miss M.F
Covington, Wm. P. — Caldwell, Rev. I. A.

D

Davis, P. R. — Dunwoody, James
Dunwoody, David — Dean, John
Dunwoody, David M.

E

Ervin, Miss Nancy — Erven, Miss Sarah
Engle, J. F.

F

Farnsworth, A. D, — Fletcher, A, J.
Fowler, Belle (col'd) — Floyd, Mrs. Nancy

G

Goode, P. D. — Gennas, James
Grady, Banister & Co,

H

Howell, Patton — Harrison, D, J,
Huckbay, Miss Sarah — Hyder, A. L.
Hamilton, Miss M, H. Harmen, Joseph
Haras, Noah

J

Johnson, Pleasant — Johnson, J. P.
Justice & Miller.

L

Leeds, Sam'l P. — Long, James T,

M

Meltin, Miss Mollie — Mintz, W. D,
Migins, James — Morehead, J. F,

P

Phifer & Allison — Patton, J W
Padgett, Miss Elix — Price, Spencer

R

Reid, Dr J T — Russel, Monroe
Russel, Mrs Mary

S

Simmons, Asbury — Self, Thomas
Shenck & Son

T

Twitty, Miss Alice 2 — Tucker, Mrs Jane

W

Wren, John 2 — Wren, John A 2
Watson, J W 2

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they were advertised.

M. J. CARPENTER, P, M,

IN PRESS

TO BE ISSUED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

A YOUTH'S HISTORY
OF THE
Great Civil War.

1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated.

Price, $1 50

THE Undersigned have in press, and will issue as soon as possible, the above work. It is designed to furnish the youth of our country a candid and impartial History of the Great War through which we have just passed from a Democratic standpoint. The minds of the youth of our country are being poisoned and mis educated by the false and partial histories of the Abolishonists, and it is of great importance for the welfare of our country that the real Disunionists, as they are now proving themselves to be, shall be properly portrayed. The great importance of a sound juvenile literature has long been felt and acknowledged, and as this is the first attempt to furnish it, the publishers respectfully solicit the encouragement of the public and the assistance of the Democratic press. It will be just such a book as every Democrat, North or South, will desire to place in the hands of his children to give them a correct idea of the late war and its couses.

All orders will be filled according to the date of their reception, and the book will be sent post-paid on the receipt of the price, as soon as issued.

☞ The trade will be supplied at the usual discount. Address

VAN ERIE, HORTON & CO.
Publishers,
No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

☞ We shall feel thankful to all editors who will copy the above, and it will also entitle them to a copy of the book as soon as issued,

F. D. WOOD,

Silversmith and Jeweller,

[BECHTLER'S OLD STAND]

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

IS Prepared to do any kind of work in his line on the shortest notice, Repairing Watches, Clocks &c., &c.

May, 2-66—tf.

RICHMOND
Type Foundry.

THE ONLY MANUFACTORY OF TYPE ON SOUTHERN SOIL SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

THE Proprietors of the above Foundary have also united with their Foundry a complete

PRINTER'S FURNISHING
WAREHOUSE.

Having on hand, or furnishing to order every article requisite for a Printing Office,

FROM A BODKIN TO A TEN CYLINDER PRESS.

Type and Printing Material from any Foundry North furnished when required.

We can and will manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices as any Foundry North.—We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUZE & CO.

We refer you to every Printer in this City. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

March 2-66. 1m. H. L. P. & CO.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Rutherford Star.

The Undersigned propose to publish, in the village of Rutherfordton, a weekly Newspaper to be called "THE RUTHERFORD STAR."

It is our desire to make THE STAR a welcome visitor to all those who feel an interest in the prosperity and welfare of our country as a whole, and the perpetuity of our institutions, as handed down to us by our noble ancestry, a FEDERAL REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

Our people have but lately emerged from a gigantic civil war, waged by and between Sections of a once glorious Union, and more desolating to our particular section, than anything that has ever happened on this continent, and it is to be hoped, than ever will again.

While there is life there is hope, and notwithstanding the great changes wrought by the late civil war, we shall encourage the people to honesty, industry and economy, we shall take special pains to keep them posted with all beneficial improvements of the age, so that they may once more enjoy bountiful stores, prosperity and happiness.

We shall from time to time publish such laws, both State and National, as our people are directly concerned in, and shall likewise use our influence to establish a sound circulating currency, so much needed at the present time.

We shall be governed by principles and not men, for according to our honest conviction, the present condition of our country is owing to the abandonment of principles, we mean the abandonment of those fundamental principles upon which the Government of the United States was reared.

We shall favor and encourage the development of all our resources, Agricultural, Mineral &c., and likewise such internal improvements as will most likely be beneficial to the Country, and especially the extension of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road west.

As to Politics, we are TRUE CONSERVATIVES, believing neither in the FIRE EATERS of the South, nor the RADICALS of the North, but in the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of all Constitutional laws, whether State or Federal, and a ready and willing obedience to the same.

The STAR will be published every Wednesday at the following rates, (strictly in advance,) payable in currency or produce at market prices.

One Copy 12 months, $2.00
" " 6 " 1 00

J. B. CARPENTER,
R. W. LOGAN,

Miscellaneous.

AN IRISH STORY.—Two Irishmen engaged in peddling on packages of linen, bought an old mule to aid in carrying the burdens. One would ride awhile, then the other, carrying the bales of linen on the mule. One day the Irishman who was on foot got close up to the heels of his mule-ship, when he received a kick on one of his shins. To be revenged he picked up a stone and hurled it at the mule, but struck his companion on the back of the head. Seeing what he had done he stopped and began to groan and rub his shin. The one on the mule turned and asked what was the matter. "The bloody crathur kicked me," was the reply. "Be Jabers he's did the same thing to me on the back of me head," said the other.

The following advertisement appears in an Arkansas paper: "Any gals what's got a bed, a coffee pot and skillet, knows how to cut out britches and take keer of children, can have my services till death parts both on us.

Some queer fellow who has tried em says:—"There are two kinds of wine in Stuttgard; to drink one is like swallowing an, angry cat; the other, like pulling the animal back by the tail.

A work-house is an institution so called because no work is done in it.

According to Balzac, "the shortest line in politics is a curve."

Why are coquettes like wheelwrights? Because they "tire" their fellows.

SCALE OF DEPRECIATION!

The following Act, in relation to the scaling of Confederate Currency, from the time of its first issue to the end of the war, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A SCALE OF DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

WHEREAS, By an ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes," ratified on the 18th day of October A. D., 1865, it is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Confederate Currency from the time of its first issue to the end of the war; and it is further therein declared that "all executory contracts, solvable in money, whether under seal or not, made after the depreciaton of said currency before the 1st of May, 1865, and unfilled (except official bonds and penal bonds payable to the State) shall be deemed to have been made with the understanding that they were solvable in money of the said currency," subject, nevertheless, to evidence of different intent of the parties to the contract; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same;

That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency for each month, and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864, from the 1st day of Nov, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to wit:

Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value from November 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865:

Mo.	1861.	1862	1863	1864.	1865.
Jan.	——	$1 20	$3 00	$21 00	$50 00
Feb.	——	1 30	3 00	21 00	50 00
Mar.	——	1 50	4 00	23 00	60 00
Apr.	——	1 50	5 00	20 00	100 00
May,	——	1 50	5 00	19 00	——
June,	——	1 50	6 50	18 00	——
July,	——	1 50	9 00	21 00	——
Aug.	——	1 50	14 00	23 00	——
Sept,	——	2 00	14 00	25 00	——
Oct,	——	2 00	14 00	26 00	——
Nov.	$1 10	2 50	15 00	30 00	——
Dec.	1 15	2 50	20 00	——	——

December 1st to 10th inclusive, 35 00
" 10th to 20, 42 00
" 20 to 31st, 49 00

And, whereas, Many grave and difficult disputes may arise between executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and their legatees, distributees, wards and *cestuysque* trust, in the settlement of their accounts and trust, arising from the depreciation of Confederate currency, State treasury notes and bank notes, incident to and growing out of the late war; and that law suits and expensive litigation may be obviated,

Be it further enacted, That in all such cases, the parties are hereby empowered to form a full and perfect statement of the case on both sides, which case shall be committed to the determination of one of the Judges of the Superior Courts chosen by the parties, who is hereby authorized to consider and determine the same, according to equity and good conscience: *Provided, however,* That no part of this section shall be construed to stop or hinder any person from proceeding in the usual course of law, if he shall deem the same necessary.

A true copy. J. A. ENGELHARD,
Clerk of Senate

THE STAMP ACT.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE U. STATES

Acknowledgement of deeds. Exempt.
Affidavit, 5 cents,
(in suit or legal proceedings.) Exempt.
Agreement or Appraisment, for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written.—5 cents.
Assignments or Transfers, of mortgage lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instruments of patent right.—5 cts.
Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight or on demand.—2 cents.
Bills of Exchange; Inland drafts or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promisory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100.—5 cents.
For every additional, hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof.—5 cents.
Bills of Lading vessels for ports of the United States or British North America.—Exempt.
Or receipt of goods on any foreign ports.—10 cents.
Bill of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed $500.—50 cents.
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1.000.—1.00
Exceeding $1.000, for each $500, fractional part thereof.—50 cents.
Of personal property [other than ship or vessel —5 cents.
Bond personal, for payment of money (see Mortgage.] Official.—$1.00.
For idemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1 000 or less,—50 cents.
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1.000, or fractional part thereof.—50 cents.
Bonds county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. [See Mortgage.] Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule.—25 cents.
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding $1.00.—2 cents.
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars,—5 cts,
Of stock in an incorporated company.—25 cents
General.—5 cen's.
Of a qualfiication of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public.—5 cents.
Of search of records.—5 cents.
That certain papers are on file.— 5 cents,
That certain papers cannot be found. 5cts
Of redemption of land sold for taxes.5cts.
Of birth, marriage and death.— 5 cents.
Of qualification of school teachers.—5 cts.
Of profits on an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cents.
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 cent.
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents.
Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents.
(N .B. As a general rule, every certificate which has or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents.
Check Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding ten dollars, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand 2 cents.
Contract [See Agreement Brokers, 10 cts
Conveyance Deed, instrument of writing whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents.
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 $1,00.
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1.000.–50 cts.
Entry of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom house, not exceeding $100 in value 25 cents.
Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value 50 cents.
Exceeding $500 in value, $1 00.
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandize from bonded warehouse, 50 cts.
Guager's Return if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross, 10 cents.
Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents.
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock. or collect dividends thereon. 25 cents.
To vote at an election of incorporated company, 10 cents.
To receive or collect rents, 25 cents.
To sell, or convey or rent, or lease real estate, $1.00.
For any other purpose, 50 cents.
Probate of Will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2 000, $1 00.
For every additional $2.000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2.000 –50cts,
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to a stamp duty of $1.00.
Protest upon bill note, check or draft, 25cts.
Promissory Note [See Bills of Exchange, inland] Renewal, of subject to same duty as an original note
Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding $20, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents.
Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.
Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandize not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding $500 in value 10 cents.
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1.000 20 cents.
Exceeding $1.000, for every additional $1 000 or fractiional part thereof in excess of $1.000, 10 cents.
For any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard 25 cents.
Writs and Legal Documents, writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity 50 cents.
Writ or original process issued by a court not of record where the amount claimed is $100 or over, 50 cents.
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for one hundred do lars or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents.
Writ or other process appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents.
Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, 25 cents.
When the amount exceeds one hundred dollars 50 cents.
Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire Companies. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes or both, does not exceed ten dollars, 10 cents.
Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $50, 50 cents.
Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed $1.000–25 cents.
Exceeding $1.000 and not exceeding $5.000–50 cents.
Exceeding $5.000, $1.00.
Lease of Lands or Tenements, where the rents does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum, 50 cents.
Exceeding $300, for every additional $200 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300,–50 cents.
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.
Measures' Return, if for quantity not exceeding 1.000 bushels, 10 cents.
Exceeding 1.000 bushels, 25 cents.
Mortgage trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500,–50 cents.
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents.
Pawners' Checks, 5 cents.
Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents.
Costing more than $35 and not exceeding $50. $1.00.
For every additional $50 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50. 1.00.

GENERAL REMAKKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things inumerated in scedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made, may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, petitions &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of *scire facias* are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promisory Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an inrtrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate on interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed, should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.

THE POSTAGE LAW,

For the convenience of our readers many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing rugulations as published in the *United States Mail*:

LETTER POSTAGE.—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to bo prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chief of the Executive Departments of the Government, the heads of bureaus, and chief clerks and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily papers to subscriber when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months,)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " "	10 "
For Weekly, " "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M., must still be entered in his account for that quarter—Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for the fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

PRIVILEDGES TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.—They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

SMALL PAPERS.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

NEWS DEALERS.

News dealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT MATTER—BOOKS AND CIRCULARS.

Books not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 3 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over three, and not over six, 4 cents; over six, and not over nine 6 cents, over nine, and not exceeding twelve, 8 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On miscellaneous mailable matter embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscript and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on the package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

HOW TO BE WRAPPED.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book-manuscripts, proof-sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter, except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

CLUBS.

Where packagee of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

PRE-PAYMENT OF TRANSIENT MATTER.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers.—No such paper should be delivered unless it is either pre-paid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect,

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.

To enclose or conceal a letter, or other thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything after its publication upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to letter postage.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine or other than the name and address of the persons to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage

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GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.

Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania.

Postmaster-General—Wm. Dennison, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.

Secretary of the Interior—James Harland, of Iowa.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCullough, of Illinois.

Attorney-General—James Speed, of Kentucky.

President of the Senate—Lafayette S Foster, of Connecticut.

Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Chief Justice
1. James M, Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller. Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Winfield Scott, Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, Ohio.

Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.

Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, District Columbia.

Quarter Master General—Montgomery C. Meigs, of Pennsylvania.